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FOUR NEW BIRDS FROM BRAZIL.

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In the present paper, which is the thirteenth of the series to appear in these Proceedings, and which follows the same usage as the others, four new species of Brazilian birds are described, belonging to the families Bucconidæ, Cuculidæ, and Psittacidæ. All are from the collections received by the Carnegie Museum from Mr. Samuel M. Klages.

Malacoptila semicineta, sp. nov.

Pileum and sides of the head black with white shaft-stripes, separated from the back by a band of Sanford's brown; rest of the upper parts mummy brown with cinnamon buff shaft-stripes, reaching the upper tail-coverts and lesser wing-coverts; tail dull mummy brown, paler beneath; wings dusky, inclining to sepia on the secondaries, which have narrow buffy outer edgings; tufts at the base of the lower mandible on either side whitish; malar region black, passing into sepia on the throat, conspicuously streaked with pinkish buff; large pectoral spot white, followed by an area of broad buffy or whitish streaks on a brownish olive or dusky background; the light streaks gradually merge into the soiled whitish of the abdomen and crissum; under wing-coverts white, shaded with buffy towards the outer edge; "iris clay brown; bill black above, ochraceous yellow at the base, below ochraceous yellow with black tip; feet wax yellow, with greenish shading on the toes." Wing (type), 91; tail, 70; bill, 25; tarsus, 16.

This species requires comparison only with *M. fusca* (Gmelin), of which it is the Rio Purús representative. It differs from that species in its blacker pileum, with white (not buffy) shaft-stripes, in decided contrast to the rest of the upper parts, and in particular by the rusty half-collar which separates the two areas. In the coloration of the under parts the two species are more nearly alike, but in the new form the light stripes are whiter, less buffy, and the dark areas deeper brown, giving a generally darker tone to the plumage.

The new species is based on a series of eighteen specimens from the Rio Purús (Hyutanahan and Nova Olinda). The collector remarks that it is confined to the upland forest.

Type, No. 87,740, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, Brazil, February 4, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

Neomorphus lepidophanes, sp. nov.

Pileum and crest very dark glossy blue, duller and more greenish on the forehead; nape and upper back dark ivy green, the lower back and upper tail-coverts similar, but with a slight purplish tinge; primaries dark violaceous blue; secondaries rich Pressian red externally, dusky violaceous internally; lesser wing-coverts like the back, the greater series washed with violaceous; tail dark green, the outer rectrices more violaceous, the middle rectrices strongly shaded with Hay's maroon in certain lights, the exposed under surface of all dark violaceous; a broad bare space around the eye, with a line of black feathers beneath; throat soiled white; breast strongly shaded with pale clay color, each feather with a black tip and paler sub-terminal margin, producing a squamate effect; below this a broad black band; rest of the under parts pale clay color, immaculate, passing posteriorly into the brownish and dusky of the flanks, lower abdomen, and under tail-coverts; "iris chocolate; eyelids and temporal arc blood red, the bare area on the sides of the head cerulean blue; bill blood red, the apical third of both mandibles pea green." Wing (type), 159; tail, 263; bill, 49; tarsus, 70.

The female is like the male, but is not quite so richly colored below, and the squamation of the breast is not so heavy. This species finds its nearest ally in *N. pucherani* (Deville) of the upper Amazon, but is readily distinguished by its rich buffy, instead of grayish, under surface, the prominent squamation of the breast above the black band, and by the forehead being almost concolor with the rest of the pileum. In the color of the upper parts in general the two species are virtually alike. The new form is represented by five specimens, from Hyutanahan and Nova Olinda on the Rio Purús and São Paulo de Olivença on the Rio Solimões, while all our specimens of *N. pucherani* come from the north bank of the latter stream. Mr. Klages writes that it is "met with in the company of the hunting ants. The bird is wary and a swift runner, and is not easily brought to bag. A loud clattering of the mandibles is usually the only audible indication of its proximity."

Type, No. 92,465, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil, August 10, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

Neomorphus squamiger, sp. nov.

Pileum covered by dark-centered (brownish or dark greenish) feathers with paler (buffy to whitish) margins and tips, the crest-feathers deep violaceous blue in abrupt contrast; upper back olive with more or less bronzy or coppery gloss, this becoming very pronounced on the lower back and upper tail-coverts; primaries externally very dark bluish black, passing into deep greenish on the secondaries, which show coppery and purplish reflections in certain lights; tail deep greenish, the middle rectrices with a strong coppery purplish sheen; feathers enclosing the bare post-orbital area black; auricular region cinnamon buff; chin and upper throat soiled white; lower throat, sides of the neck, and breast white with bold dusky squamations, each feather with a central white area, a broad con-

centric band of dusky, and white margins and tips; on the sides of the neck the dark bands tend to dull green, and the light centers are reduced or wanting; an indication of a narrow black band on the lower breast; rest of under parts whitish or buffy, with obsolete dusky barring, deepening into clay color on the abdomen and russet on the flanks, the under tail-coverts Mars brown; axillars and under wing-coverts cinnamon brown; tibiae dull whitish or buffy with obscure dusky barring; "iris cherry red; bare space behind the eyes cobalt blue; feet slate color; bill dark greenish horn color above, with lighter tip, below light bluish gray basally, becoming greenish and paler towards the tip." Wing (type), 161; tail, defective; bill, 45; tarsus, 66.

This remarkable new species is represented by four specimens, all from the same place, near Santarem. It differs from all other known species of the genus not only in its style of coloration, but also in the restriction of the bare area on the sides of the head, which is much less than in the other forms, involving the lores to only a limited extent. Mr. Klages has this to say concerning it: "It lives on or near the ground in the dense forest, where it accompanies the hunting ants, and is rare so far as my experience goes. It was never met with in the littoral area, nor yet in the contiguous forested *mesa*, but only upon penetrating back into the more elevated Mojuy district. We sought for it in vain along the Tapajós."

Type, No. 74,615, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Colonia do Mojuy, Santarem, Brazil, October 30, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

***Pionites xanthurus*, sp. nov.**

Pileum, sides of the head (down to and including the auriculars), hind-neck, and sides of the neck dull apricot orange; back, rump, upper tail-coverts, upper wing-coverts, and secondaries externally bright parrot green; tail deep chrome to primuline yellow, some of the rectrices with a basal area of parrot green, concealed except on the middle pair; primaries and their coverts with the inner webs black, and the outer webs Berlin blue with a narrow outer margin of green; under wing-coverts parrot green, the carpal edge mixed with yellow; throat, cheeks, and sides of the neck below empire yellow; breast and abdomen soiled white, with a wash of pale yellow in fresh plumage, the sides shaded with light salmon orange; tibiae and under tail-coverts empire yellow; "iris cadmium yellow; eyelids white; feet flesh white; bill bone white." Wing (type), 141; tail, 79; bill, 25; tarsus, 16.

This species is obviously the Rio Purús representative of *P. xanthomeria* (Sclater), which it closely resembles in all respects except for the color of the tail, which is mostly yellow instead of green, the shafts of the feathers being white. We have three specimens, a pair in worn plumage from Hyutanahan, and a single female in fresh feather from Nova Olinda, which latter has been selected as the type. The single male shows even less green on the basal part of the tail than either of the females.

Type, No. 92,000, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil, July 18, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.